

22: Wiedfeldt--13-14 F-5
116, 361, 351

(1913) 1914

Formosan Aborigines
Atayal

Every Atayal family occupies its own hut. It is about 200 to 500 meters away from the hut of the nearest neighbor, for the Atayal, who keep no cattle, do not need to live in a compact village either to watch their herds, or for their own protection, or even for the purpose of accomplishing more easily the performance of certain joint tasks, such as the building of roads. Their huts usually are on a hillside, somewhat apart from the beaten path, but so located that the only path by which they can gain access to their homes is visible from their doors. The hut is always near running water, and is often surrounded by bamboos and other flexible trees, [14] such as the Chinese of the plain are accustomed to plant around their houses as a protection against typhoons.

24: Anonymous--91 [8] U-3
116, 342, 351, 356

(no date) 1892

Formosan Aborigines

The houses of the aborigines are built four or five feet above the ground; they are narrow and high, like canoes. They sprinkle and clean the ground around the house constantly so that there is never a speck of dust. Behind the house they usually plant a bamboo hedge so that there is no access to the house during the warm season.

352

352 FURNITURE--pegs, racks, shelves, and cupboards; description of furniture (e.g., chairs, tables, chests, beds, hammocks, head-rests); floor covering (e.g., mats, rugs); special uses of furniture; etc. See also:

Mat making	285	Hardware	414
Furniture manufacture	322	Bedding	513

10: Schumacher--225 [5] T-1
116, 342, 352

(ca. 1896) 1898

Formosan Aborigines
Chin-hoan

The dwellings of the inhabitants of the mountains are made of lattice frames and have either thatched or shingle roofs. In many instances they display a coating of mud plaster both on the inside and outside. The ground plan of every house contains three equally large rooms without window openings; they are connected by means of hanging doors. Along the rear walls raised sleeping benches are arranged in accordance with the Chinese pattern. The center room ordinarily contains a table with high chairs. Simple pottery of burnt clay can be seen standing on shelves and on the floors.

11: Haguenuer--33 [3] T-3
116, 342, 352

(no date) 1929

Formosan Aborigines
Atayal

The Tayal house is built of wood, and bamboo is used whenever possible; its roof is shaped like ours. The interior has just one rectangular room, and every corner contains a wattling bed with a cover.

14: Tamai-- 97[9] J-2
116, 352, 721, 411, 574

(1896) 1896

Formosan Aborigines
Chin-hoan

Mr. Kurosaki writes in the Osaka-Asaki-Shinbun as follows: "When we arrived in To-gasha we were completely drenched. The Tschinwans, according to their custom, built a fire in two places in their houses. The house in which we lived was very large. There was one bed in each of the four corners. In this house we also saw two baskets made of bamboo and filled with sugar cane, a wooden mortar, a pot which was placed on the floor, and several plates on a rack. Many braids of Chinese which had been killed hung from the walls. On one of the beds we saw three spears, three swords, and two rifles. A number of heads, bones, rifles, and hide of stags were suspended from the timber of the roof. Our host had two blankets which he very kindly offered to us.

16: Müller--231-232 U-3
116, 352, 513

(no date) 1910

Formosan Aborigines

There is no furniture and no utensils of any kind in the interior of the aboriginal hut, since the natives use them only as a shelter from the storm and rain. There are no boards [232] on the floor. In each of the four corners there is a simple wooden compartment which serves as a bed. At night they place cloths, which they themselves have made, over these and use an ordinary cloth of the kind used for garments as a blanket.

19: Guérin and Bernard--557 [3]
116, 352, 353

G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868

Formosan Aborigines

The floor inside a savage house is well stamped down, and in each corner there is a bed (made of a bamboo framework resting on wooden feet), with a weaving box on top. In the space separating two beds there is a hearth on each side, and it is made of three stones; above it is a bamboo screen which is used to dry skins and stag horns; the weapons and hunting equipment are arranged in panoplies; and finally in one corner you see tubs, jars (water vessels), baskets of various shapes and household utensils.

19: Guérin and Bernard--557-558 G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868
116, 343, 352, 422

Formosan Aborigines

Across from the savage dwelling there is a granary on piles where the family provisions and treasures are stored; bouquets of rice, barley, chickweed and millet are artistically arranged; then in the coffer of a savage house you find woven materials, clothing and festal decorations, Chinese [558] scalps and money.

22: Wiedfeldt--14 [2]
116, 352, 356, 354

F-5

(1913) 1914

Formosan Aborigines
Atayal

In one or two corners [MC: of an Atayal hut] at the back there is a bamboo compartment which holds their scanty store of provisions. In the other two corners are the sleeping quarters. They consist of a mat of woven bamboo and leaves, which rests on a bamboo stand about 1 meter high as a protection against ants. There is no other furniture, and as tools there is nothing more than a weaving frame, a spindle, and a pestle for pounding millet. Recently, a few clay vessels have been added, which have been acquired by barter from the Chinese. A hole in the floor serves as a fireplace, and the smoke from it passes out through the window opening.

35: Collingwood--136 [3] D-2
116, 352

(1866) 1867

Formosan Aborigines
Sek-hoan

"The interior of these huts contained but little; a stone stove, and a square flat board in one corner, which did service for a bed—apparently for the whole family—appearing to constitute nearly the whole furniture. Articles employed in fishing might be seen stuck into the thatch, and a stool or two was to be found in most cottages. Besides these, a few small articles of convenience existed which could be found when required by the owner."

37: Steere--308 [2]
116, 224, 342, 352, 592

S-3

(1873-74?) 1875

Formosan Aborigines
Chin-hoan

"They are good hunters, and I saw several bear's skulls among them, and many of deer and wild boar. They generally hunt in bands, and surround their game. Their houses are made by digging a little below the surface of the ground, and then building up heavy stone walls to a height of two or three feet, in which are planted upright posts, and limbs and trunks of trees are interwoven among these to the proper height, and then all is covered with grass. There are no windows, the low door serving for the entrance of light, and an outlet for smoke. One house generally serves for two families, a fire being built at each end, and a couple of low banks of bamboo that serve for seats and beds."

37: Steere--312 [3]
116, 352, 286, 231
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S-3

(1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
Chin-hoan

"The interior of the houses was clean and paved with slate, with low stone banks running around the sides for beds and seats. These were covered with mats, and such of the family as were not in the fields were sitting upon them, the women engaged in weaving mats and an open sack that is much used by them for containing burdens to be carried on the back. Many swarms of honey bees entered through crevices in the walls to cells made for them beneath these banks, and the savages make quite an article of trade of the honey and wax. They keep a few pigs and chickens beside."